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WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REDUCED SLIGHTLY

Summary

With 1976/77 coffee harvests in principal producing countries largely completed, total world production is now estimated at 62.2 million bags (60 kilograms each) by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This total is 1 percent below the third FAS estimate and 16 percent less than the 1975/76 output. Exportable production for 1976/77 is estimated at 45.3 million bags, down 153,000 bags from the previous estimate and 10.1 million bags below estimated exportable production in 1975/76. (Exportable production represents total harvested production less estimated domestic consumption in producing countries.)

Downward revisions in production estimates in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Mexico largely account for the decline in the current 1976/77 total production estimate. Generally unfavorable weather conditions during the harvest season along with less-than-expected improvements in crop management practices were two of the main reasons for late season declines in crop estimates for the North American countries.

In South America, estimates for Brazil remain unchanged while an increase in the estimate for Ecuador was largely offset by a nearly comparable reduction for Venezuela. There were a number of revisions in crop estimates of African countries, but the net effect for total African production in 1976/77 was an increase of less than 150,000 bags from that previously reported.

U.S. imports of green coffee in calendar 1976 year totaled 19.79 million bags valued at \$2.63 billion. This is a decrease of 2.5 percent in volume, but an increase of 68 percent in value from corresponding 1975 imports of 20.29 million bags valued at \$1.56 billion. U.S. green coffee roastings in 1976 totaled 19 million bags, about 500,000 bags more than in 1975. Year end green coffee stocks were 2.77 million bags, compared with 3.3 million bags on December 31, 1975.

As of March 11, the ICO¹ composite price for green coffee was \$3.20 per pound, compared with an average of

\$2.28 for January and annual averages of \$1.42 for 1976 and 71.8 cents for 1975.

Rising coffee prices and the overall coffee supply situation were subjects of joint hearings held on February 22 and 23 by the Consumer Relations and Nutrition Subcommittee (of the House Committee on Agriculture) and the Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee (of the House Committee on Government Operations).

With respect to the outbreak of coffee leaf rust in Nicaragua, the Government of Nicaragua reportedly has concluded that eradication of the disease will be extremely difficult, given the size of the area now known to be infected. Fungicides will be used to control the adverse effects of the rust, which would be similar to programs already being employed by Brazil. As a result of Nicaragua's experience, other Central and South American countries are now reviewing the policies they will follow if coffee rust should be discovered in their countries.

Production

NORTH AMERICA

Production of coffee in North and Central American countries is now estimated at 14.6 million bags in 1976/77, down almost 900,000 bags from the preceding estimate but more than 600,000 bags larger than total production for 1975/76. Exportable production in 1976/77 is revised downward by one-half million bags. As coffee harvests neared completion, earlier estimates for Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Mexico were found to be overly optimistic. Adverse weather conditions late in the season, less-than-expected improvements from better crop husbandry, and the down-year cycle influence were principal reasons for the smaller crop outturns. In 1975/76, total production is estimated at 14 million bags with exportable production at 10.6 million. Both estimates are somewhat larger than corresponding volumes reported earlier.

In Costa Rica, the 1976/77 crop has been revised downward to 1.36 million bags, and compares with 1.3

¹International Coffee Organization.

million bags in 1975/76. Reasons for the lower 1976/77 estimates include carryover effects of poor management practices during the previous year and a particularly dry period during the August-September wet season. Preparation for coffee leaf rust control continues as a daily matter in Costa Rica. Although border control measures remain strict, technical experts say that rust will likely be discovered after the rainy season returns next June or July, if not sooner. Exports in 1976/77 (October-September) are forecast at 1.19 million bags, up from 1.15 million bags in 1975/76. Export contracts of the 1976/77 crop averaged \$1.65 per pound through January, with mid-February sales being made at \$2.25 per pound.

Production in the **Dominican Republic** in 1976/77 is now estimated at 700,000 bags, down 100,000 bags from the third FAS estimate, and sharply below the 1975/76 estimated crop of over 1 million bags. Major factors are the traditional down-year crop following a year of high yields, over harvesting of young beans at the end of 1975/76, and failure of producers to follow good cultural practices. Exports during 1976/77 are forecast at only 387,000 bags, down almost 50 percent from 1975/76 shipments.

Because of crop damage from late rains and unseasonably long-lasting strong winds, the 1976/77 production estimate for **El Salvador** has been reduced to 3 million bags. This is still 30 percent larger than the 1975/76 crop, and would be second only to the record 1974/75 outturn. In spite of the threat of coffee leaf rust, producers continue to respond to very high prices and are expected to fertilize heavier than ever. Some new planting and replanting is being done, but the total additional area is small.

Total exports during October-September 1975/76 were 2.2 million bags, with the average price of green coffee exported being approximately \$1.00 per pound, compared with about 54 cents for the previous year. From October 1, 1976, to January 1, 1977, a total of 1.89 million bags were reportedly sold for export at an average price of about \$2.10 per pound. Of that quantity, 501,194 bags were from the 1974/75 crop, 470,770 were from the 1975/76 crop, and the remainder from the current crop. Actual exports during October-December 1976, however, were reported at 503,862 bags, while total exports during 1976/77 are expected to reach a record 3.4 million bags.

Guatemala's 1976/77 crop is estimated at 2.53 million bags, practically unchanged from the previous estimate. The 1975/76 crop is now estimated at 2.24 million bags. As of mid-February 1977, some 75 to 80 percent of the 1976/77 crop had been picked, the balance to come from the high-altitude "extra hard" types. Labor scarcity has been alleviated somewhat in the western area since the devaluation of the Mexican peso. Moreover, wages in Guatemala were increased from a minimum of \$1.12 per day to \$3.00.

Exports in 1975/76 totaled 1.97 million bags of green coffee. October-December 1976 exports totaled 644,652 bags at an average price of \$173.61 per bag, or \$1.31 per pound.

There are no changes in 1976/77 crop estimates for **Honduras** and **Haiti** from those previously reported.

Mexico's 1976/77 crop estimate has been revised to 4 million bags, 300,000 bags less than the previous estimate and 100,000 bags less than the 1975/76 production. The reasons for the reduction were unseasonably heavy rains and cold weather during the last 2 months of 1976 and early January 1977 in some of the producing states, causing delays in coffee repening and some harvest losses. With domestic consumption during 1976/77 estimated at 1.2 million bags, exportable production is placed at 2.8 million bags, unchanged from that previously reported. Mexico now expects to export about 2.7 million bags in 1976/77, compared with 2.9 million in 1975/76.

Coffee leaf rust, commonly known in Spanish as *roya*, has become the focus of attention throughout the coffee-producing countries of Central America since its detection in **Nicaragua** in November 1976. According to available information, the infested area as of late January has reached about 4,000 hectares (nearly 10,000 acres). The Government, having concluded that chances of totally eliminating the disease through eradication procedures are unlikely, has decided to learn to live with the disease. The Government hopes that fungicide treatment and other control measures will enable producers to minimize the adverse affects of *roya* on coffee yields in much the same way that Brazil has since the disease was discovered there in 1970. While the 1976/77 crop is not expected to be significantly affected by rust, early rains in April 1976 reportedly caused premature flowering of trees in much of the northern main producing areas, resulting in an early harvest and somewhat less-than-expected yields.

SOUTH AMERICA

Total coffee production in South America in 1976/77 is estimated at 21.7 million bags, with exportable production at 12.1 million bags, practically unchanged from preceding estimates. Estimates for Brazil remain the same, while an increase in output in Ecuador is largely offset by a decrease in the estimate for Venezuela. In 1975/76, total South American production is estimated at 34.8 million bags, with exportable output at 24.2 million.

Brazil's 1976/77 production estimate remains at 9.5 million bags, with 2.5 million bags exportable. Corresponding 1975/76 total and exportable productions also are unchanged from 23 million and 15 million bags, respectively.

On January 26, 1977, the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) reported a revised stock figure of 29.9 million bags as of March 31, 1976, to the ICO. According to the IBC, the former stock level of 24.8 million bags as of March 31, 1976, as verified by the ICO, did not include some 5 million bags of coffee held on farms and in small warehouses. The larger stock figure also helps to explain Brazil's larger than expected exports during April-December 1976 of 12.65 million bags, a domestic annual consumption of around 7 million bags, and the IBC announced stock level of 21.2

million bags on December 31, 1976, in both IBC and private hands.

Field observations in major coffee producing areas by FAS personnel during December 1976 indicated a forecast for the 1977/78 crop of from 15 to 18 million bags. A more precise estimate can be made following further field observations in April. This information will be reported in the first FAS estimate of 1977/78 world total and exportable production, scheduled for release around the middle of June 1977. Present indications are that Brazil's production recovery program, as reported earlier, appears to be highly successful.

Rapidly rising prices for green coffee have generated numerous upward changes in Brazil's registration prices and export taxes. Effective March 7, the minimum registration price for green coffee for export was increased to \$2.80 per pound for shipments until June 30, 1977. As of March 9, the "contribution quota", or export tax, on shipments of green coffee was raised to \$125 per bag of 60 kilograms, or about 94 cents per pound.

Reportedly, Brazil's coffee exports during calendar 1976, including soluble coffee in green equivalent, totaled 15.6 million bags valued at approximately \$2.4 billion, compared with exports in 1975 of 14.6 million bags valued at \$934 million. According to official statistics, coffee exports in 1976 accounted for 24 percent of Brazil's total foreign exchange earnings, giving coffee once again the leading position as an export performer. With January/February 1977 exports totaling 3.2 million bags, according to preliminary data, and some 3.8 million bags registered for exports during March-May, Brazil's exports in 1977 could well exceed 1976 levels in spite of an IBC stated export target of around 12 million bags.

Production of coffee in **Colombia** in 1976/77 remains estimated at 9 million bags, with exportable output at 7.6 million. Comparable estimates for 1975/76, however, have been reduced by 200,000 bags from the previous report, based on recent assessments. Last summer's lack of rain did not affect the volume of the current crop, but apparently had some affect on quality.

Although the present drought may retard blossoming and thus delay coffee production for the 1977/78 year, there are no indications of coffee tree damage. Dry weather patterns are normal for the beginning of the year.

Recorded coffee exports during 1975/76 of 7.02 million bags were 7 percent below the volume for 1974/75, but earnings rose to \$868 million, compared with \$598 million in the previous marketing year. Exports for 1976/77 are now forecast at 7.7 million bags. During February 1977, Colombia increased the foreign exchange repatriation requirement on coffee exports four times to \$423 per 70 kilogram bag, or \$2.74 per pound.

In **Ecuador**, the 1976/77 crop is now estimated at 1.35 million bags, 150,000 bags higher than previously reported. The larger estimate is based on favorable growing conditions and the high level of exports through December. The Ecuadoran coffee program's efforts are directed toward raising yields, rather than expanding area. The

coffee program has under construction four central storage units with dryers. Also, a network of roads is being built to facilitate the movement of coffee from producing areas.

Production in **Peru** in 1976/77 is estimated at 1 million bags, about 10 percent more than in 1975/76. In 1977/78, production could increase further, as rains have been timely in the main coffee producing areas and should result in earlier harvestings. Also, more favorable coffee prices and expanded credit from the Agrarian Bank should continue to encourage larger yields. In 1976/77, exports may total 750,000 bags, or 9 percent higher than in the previous year.

Venezuela's 1976/77 crop is now estimated at only 700,000 bags, down 100,000 bags from the previous estimate and 35 percent below the 1975/76 outturn. Heavy and prolonged rains during the flowering season resulted in more blossom loss and lower yields than had been expected. With domestic consumption very close to the same level as the total 1976/77 output, exportable production is considered to be practically nil.

AFRICA

Total African production is estimated at 19.1 million bags, with exportable output at 17.8 million. While a number of revisions in country estimates were made, most of these were not large with the net change being an increase of fewer than 150,000 bags compared with the third estimate. Total and exportable production levels in 1975/76 are estimated at 18.4 million bags and 17.1 million bags, respectively.

Ethiopia's 1976/77 crop is estimated at 2 million bags, up from 1.9 million bags in 1975/76. While movements of coffee from producers to auction centers in Addis Ababa were slow during the first 4 months of the current marketing year, arrivals picked up during February and most observers believe that the situation will continue to improve. With record export prices of around \$2.35 per pound as of mid-February, the Government is receiving \$1.20 per pound under the new coffee export surtax, and growers are receiving about 89 cents per pound.

In the **Ivory Coast**, the estimated 1976/77 production has been revised downward to 5.2 million bags with exportable production at 5.14 million. Weather and the labor supply for harvesting remain important factors. The Ivory Coast continues research work on Arabusta (a cross of Arabica and Robusta varieties) coffee at its research station at Bingerville, where thousands of Arabusta seedlings are being produced for distribution to coffee plantations. Reportedly, the Arabusta cross is 95 percent rust-resistant.

Kenya's 1976/77 crop is now estimated at 1.26 million bags, slightly higher than production in 1975/76. Indications from growers are that coffee trees planted during 1973/74 under the Coffee Board's program are beginning to bear substantial yields. Heavy showers occurred over most of Kenya during December and early January 1977. These rains will greatly benefit early crop

deliveries between May and August. Total exports in 1975/76 were 1.23 million bags. In Kenya, the Coffee Board sells coffee through auctions on behalf of the growers and returns all proceeds to the growers, less marketing expenses. Reportedly, such expenses were less than 3 percent of sales receipts in 1975/76. Kenya has no export tax on coffee. Exports in 1976/77 are expected to be slightly above the 1975/76 level. Auction prices continue upward and the market is firm with all coffee in great demand.

Except for the **Malagasy Republic**, where the 1976/77 crop estimate was increased by about 8 percent, no changes were made in production estimates of other important producing countries, such as **Angola, Cameroon, Uganda, and Zaire**.

ASIA AND OCEANIA

Production of coffee in Asia in 1976/77 is estimated at 5.98 million bags, with exportable production estimated at 3.15 million. **India, Indonesia, and the Philippines** account for over 90 percent of total Asian output, but only India and Indonesia are major exporters.

Papua New Guinea is the only significant commercial producer of coffee in Oceania, with the 1976/77 production estimated at 700,000 bags. This is an increase of 100,000 bags over the preceding estimate, as recent new plantings are reported to have reached the bearing stage and high

prices have caused growers to harvest as much coffee as possible. Exports of green coffee in July-June 1975/76 totaled approximately 618,000 bags, of which some 160,000 bags were shipped to Australia and 230,000 bags to the United States. West Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom also are important markets.

Other Developments

The price of green coffee continued to rise to new records during the early months of 1977. As of March 11, the ICO composite price for green coffee, ex-dock, New York, was \$3.20 per pound, compared with an average of \$2.28 for January and annual averages of \$1.42 for 1976 and 71.8 cents for 1975.

U.S. imports of green coffee in calendar 1976 totaled 19.79 million bags valued at \$2.63 billion. This compares with imports in 1975 of 20.29 million bags valued at \$1.56 billion. Brazil and Colombia continued as the largest single suppliers to the United States in 1976, with 16 and 13 percent, respectively, of the total import volume. Both countries' shares of the U.S. market were down, however, from 1975 levels, while supplies from other producing areas were up. Africa and Asia supplied 37 percent in 1976, up from 34 percent in 1975, while the share for Mexico and Central America was 22 percent, up from 21 percent in 1975.

COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72, ANNUAL 1972/73-1976/77 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,322	1,335	1,570	1,390	1,305	1,365
CUBA.....	477	475	500	450	415	415
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	646	750	845	880	1,040	700
EL SALVADOR.....	2,314	2,100	2,378	3,300	2,310	3,000
GUATEMALA.....	1,856	2,250	2,200	2,540	2,244	2,534
HAITI.....	514	525	550	520	660	600
HONDURAS.....	550	850	775	815	830	950
JAMAICA.....	20	22	30	21	31	18
MEXICO.....	3,085	3,700	3,300	3,900	4,100	4,000
NICARAGUA.....	601	570	610	700	810	800
PANAMA.....	81	82	72	75	75	75
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	60	50	30	65	42	57
US-HAWAII.....	31	22	19	12	14	15
US-PUERTO RICO.....	233	200	220	200	150	120
TOTAL.....	11,790	12,931	13,099	14,368	14,026	14,649
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	127	95	95	90	100	105
BRAZIL.....	18,370	24,000	14,500	27,500	23,000	9,500
COLOMBIA.....	7,870	8,800	7,800	9,000	8,500	9,000
ECUADOR ^{3/}	1,047	1,100	870	1,270	1,170	1,350
GUYANA.....	16	12	10	15	15	15
PARAGUAY.....	49	50	50	42	40	20
PERU.....	940	1,030	1,000	900	900	1,000
VENEZUELA.....	872	1,100	960	765	1,075	700
TOTAL.....	29,291	36,187	25,285	39,582	34,800	21,690
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,300	3,500	3,200	3,000	1,200	1,200
BENIN.....	16	15	13	14	14	14
BURUNDI.....	316	355	350	450	285	350
CAMEROON.....	1,160	1,578	1,260	1,816	1,332	1,580
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	174	180	190	175	165	165
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	15	14	10	15	20	20
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	125	115	105	110	90	90
ETHIOPIA.....	2,009	2,100	1,700	2,050	1,900	2,000
GABON.....	16	15	9	10	10	10
GHANA.....	85	80	45	50	65	65
GUINEA.....	160	125	105	100	90	90
IVORY COAST.....	4,195	5,050	3,285	4,500	5,080	5,200
KENYA.....	870	1,265	1,100	1,100	1,230	1,265
LIBERIA.....	71	85	65	68	75	78
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	1,019	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,200	1,300
NIGERIA.....	63	70	38	40	65	50
RWANDA.....	209	186	266	256	300	300
SIERRA LEONE.....	97	135	67	125	80	140
TANZANIA.....	853	800	700	865	850	900
TUGO.....	215	200	180	200	155	190
UGANDA.....	3,047	3,300	3,100	3,000	2,800	2,700
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,150	1,380	1,317	1,150	1,383	1,433
TOTAL.....	19,164	21,548	18,105	20,394	18,389	19,140
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	1,320	1,580	1,535	1,630	1,480	1,665
INDONESIA.....	2,190	2,700	2,750	2,675	2,865	2,900
MALAYSIA.....	91	65	67	70	100	100
PHILIPPINES.....	785	850	865	1,035	1,080	1,150
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	54	65	60	75	75	65
VIETNAM.....	52	55	55	60	60	60
YEMEN.....	57	45	25	35	35	35
TOTAL.....	4,549	5,360	5,357	5,580	5,695	5,975
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	28	25	25	25	25	25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	389	560	588	633	650	700
TOTAL.....	418	585	613	658	675	725
WORLD TOTAL.....	65,212	76,611	62,459	81,082	73,585	62,179

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds. ^{3/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1976 in that country is shown as production for the 1976/77 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1975/76 crop.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72, ANNUAL 1972/73-1976/77 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1967/68-1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,172	1,160	1,400	1,237	1,152	1,215
CUBA.....	51	20	50	---	---	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	455	490	600	600	780	450
EL SALVADOR.....	2,164	1,935	2,203	3,130	2,140	2,825
GUATEMALA.....	1,615	1,990	1,925	2,255	1,954	2,236
HAITI.....	319	325	340	305	440	380
HONOURAS.....	444	720	635	705	725	840
JAMAICA.....	6	6	14	4	12	---
MEXICO.....	1,598	2,100	1,690	2,156	2,600	2,800
NICARAGUA.....	533	480	496	608	734	720
PANAMA.....	17	20	---	---	25	25
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	45	40	13	55	29	42
US-HAWAII.....	9	2	---	---	---	---
US-PUERTO RICO.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL.....	8,428	9,288	9,366	11,055	10,591	11,533
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	58	65	73	68	78	83
BRAZIL.....	9,869	15,000	6,370	19,500	15,000	2,500
COLOMBIA.....	6,498	7,430	6,250	7,400	7,100	7,600
ECUADOR ^{3/}	835	860	625	1,113	1,005	1,190
GUYANA.....	1	---	---	---	---	---
PARAGUAY.....	30	35	28	19	19	---
PERU.....	719	800	750	640	650	750
VENEZUELA.....	260	430	255	95	375	---
TOTAL.....	18,270	24,620	14,351	28,835	24,227	12,123
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,216	3,400	3,095	2,895	1,140	1,140
BENIN.....	14	14	12	13	13	13
BURUNDI.....	311	350	345	445	280	345
CAMEROON.....	1,120	1,533	1,213	1,766	1,279	1,525
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	167	170	179	164	155	155
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	14	13	9	14	19	19
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	117	110	100	105	85	85
ETHIOPIA.....	1,423	1,410	1,005	1,340	1,175	1,275
GABON.....	14	14	8	9	9	9
GHANA.....	74	67	31	36	50	50
GUINEA.....	152	120	100	94	84	84
IVORY COAST.....	4,136	4,985	3,219	4,432	5,020	5,140
KENYA.....	850	1,240	1,073	1,082	1,213	1,243
LIBERIA.....	67	80	60	63	70	73
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	899	865	865	1,160	1,060	1,160
NIGERIA.....	47	40	11	12	10	---
RWANDA.....	204	180	260	120	295	295
SIERRA LEONE.....	90	130	62	75	75	135
TANZANIA.....	836	780	678	845	830	880
TOGO.....	211	197	177	197	152	187
UGANDA.....	3,031	3,280	3,078	2,978	2,778	2,678
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,055	1,265	1,184	1,017	1,266	1,316
TOTAL.....	18,049	20,243	16,764	19,037	17,058	17,807
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	581	820	730	970	730	915
INDONESIA.....	1,484	1,650	1,795	1,700	1,965	2,000
MALAYSIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES.....	4	---	---	100	110	150
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	48	60	50	64	64	55
VIETNAM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
YEMEN.....	47	35	20	30	30	30
TOTAL.....	2,164	2,565	2,595	2,864	2,899	3,150
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	18	15	14	14	14	14
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	378	554	584	628	645	695
TOTAL.....	396	569	598	642	659	709
WORLD TOTAL.....	47,308	57,285	43,674	62,433	55,434	45,322

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds. ^{3/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1976 in that country is shown as production for the 1976/77 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1975/76 crop.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

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GREEN COFFEE: VALUE OF EXPORTS BY SPECIFIED PRODUCING COUNTRIES
1971-75 ^{1/}

(In million U.S. dollars)

Country	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 ^{2/}
Costa Rica	59	78	94	125	97
Dominican Republic ..	23	25	43	30	43
El Savador	91	106	157	161	230
Guatemala	96	105	146	173	164
Haiti	25	14	21	16	23
Honduras	23	27	45	44	57
Mexico	68	86	157	170	190
Nicaragua	29	33	44	46	48
Brazil	772	989	1,244	864	855
Colombia	405	429	598	623	744
Ecuador	37	47	65	68	67
Peru	37	15	69	35	53
Venezuela	15	16	19	23	18
Angola	139	132	199	229	200
Ethiopia	70	79	90	73	74
Ivory Coast	152	143	208	262	254
Kenya	54	69	102	107	99
Tanzania	32	54	69	53	65
Uganda	136	158	203	231	212
India	35	38	60	75	85
Indonesia	56	77	77	98	100
Total specified countries	2,354	2,720	3,710	3,506	3,678

^{1/} Coffee exports from these countries represent around 90 percent of total world exports.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, trade reports, and other related source materials.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1972-76
(In 60 kilogram bags)

Continent and Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^{1/}
North America:					
Costa Rica	293,505	284,951	268,181	191,892	179,187
Dominican Republic	400,635	508,241	380,664	336,295	550,709
El Salvador	391,242	1,047,283	1,111,021	1,018,441	1,044,865
Guatemala	698,609	1,111,003	1,096,322	874,416	748,707
Haiti	139,230	110,127	114,138	81,164	152,163
Honduras	163,958	254,685	178,541	400,550	317,694
Mexico	1,069,622	1,641,246	1,323,877	1,661,937	1,868,685
Nicaragua	111,202	146,976	65,931	70,868	154,768
Panama	5,704	7,934	0	30,223	84,334
Trinidad and Tobago	20,836	23,880	3,473	22,532	12,585
Other	134	675	141,156	6,899	46,679
Total North America	3,294,677	5,137,001	4,683,304	4,695,217	5,160,376
South America:					
Brazil	6,152,132	4,626,691	2,725,379	3,747,843	3,091,502
Colombia	2,710,953	2,878,420	3,089,719	3,400,400	2,687,712
Ecuador	490,282	435,709	511,568	693,607	766,817
Peru	509,106	476,386	286,026	530,452	432,088
Venezuela	242,769	174,163	245,745	182,117	287,807
Other	98,109	31,550	12,120	37,628	37,024
Total South America	10,203,351	8,622,919	6,870,557	8,592,047	7,302,950
Africa:					
Angola	1,297,428	1,695,502	2,395,942	1,202,066	870,707
Burundi	309,135	226,097	97,546	271,925	146,477
Cameroon	357,921	364,274	248,465	160,881	145,956
Ethiopia	965,009	1,061,506	505,439	532,683	702,917
Ivory Coast	976,909	1,150,074	748,635	965,543	1,329,698
Kenya	146,332	118,322	183,563	231,798	232,164
Malagasy Republic	294,930	322,442	368,574	318,570	392,411
Rwanda	207,359	144,995	285,277	344,117	377,364
Tanzania	236,345	247,389	163,022	276,560	225,877
Uganda	898,638	938,082	939,672	958,362	940,962
Zaire (Congo, Kinshasa)	218,010	307,625	313,050	297,584	215,138
Other	217,400	264,464	126,388	137,343	127,873
Total Africa	6,125,416	6,840,772	6,375,573	5,697,432	5,707,544
Asia and Oceania:					
India	105,920	241,052	106,931	257,536	196,913
Indonesia	743,458	627,736	941,517	764,884	1,082,016
Papua New Guinea	137,357	229,040	171,470	179,002	240,961
Other	99,163	70,384	59,296	32,002	63,487
Total Asia and Oceania	1,085,898	1,168,212	1,279,214	1,233,424	1,583,377
Other countries	47,400	84,618	36,841	70,387	33,594
Grand Total	20,756,742	21,853,522	19,245,489	20,288,507	19,787,841

^{1/} Preliminary.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION BY MONTHS, 1972-76
(In 60 kilogram bags)

Calendar year	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 <u>1/</u>
January	2,547,359	1,996,285	2,182,348	1,851,613	1,664,327
February	2,172,388	1,844,698	2,021,633	1,656,028	1,743,777
March	1,137,258	2,100,438	2,457,448	1,534,871	2,311,082
April	1,146,043	2,049,536	2,264,222	1,448,487	1,636,324
May	1,783,520	2,494,016	1,870,680	1,365,017	1,546,394
June	1,452,121	1,714,696	1,528,705	1,735,631	1,863,977
January-June	10,238,689	12,199,669	12,325,036	9,591,647	10,765,881
July	1,434,110	1,572,749	1,499,043	1,625,743	1,909,138
August	1,946,966	1,731,386	1,152,052	1,867,525	1,636,634
September	2,148,989	1,403,295	820,716	2,533,330	956,398
October	2,056,863	1,628,443	739,702	1,783,726	1,012,923
November	1,642,774	1,637,462	1,159,285	1,587,478	1,648,566
December	1,288,351	1,680,518	1,549,655	1,299,058	1,858,301
July-December ...	10,518,053	9,653,853	6,920,453	10,696,860	9,021,960
Calendar year					
total	20,756,742	21,853,522	19,245,489	20,288,507	19,787,841
ICO year <u>2/</u>	19,082,562	21,895,087	20,743,279	19,066,887	19,938,313

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Year ending September 30 of year shown; ICO is International Coffee Organization.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

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